



**MEMORANDUM**

**April 27, 2021**

**To: Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change Members and Staff**

**Fr: Committee on Energy and Commerce Staff**

**Re: Hearing on “The Fiscal Year 2022 EPA Budget”**

On **Thursday, April 29, 2021, at 11 a.m. (EDT) via Cisco Webex online video conferencing**, the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change will hold a hearing entitled, “The Fiscal Year 2022 EPA Budget.”

**I. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FISCAL YEAR 2022 BUDGET**

**A. Background**

The President’s Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Discretionary Funding Request requests \$11.2 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a \$2 billion (21.3 percent) increase from the Agency’s FY 2021 enacted appropriations.<sup>1</sup> The President’s funding request identifies seven overarching goals for EPA, as follows:

- “Restore Critical Capacity to Carry Out EPA’s Core Mission” – at least \$110 million to increase staff capacity at EPA, with nearly half of that amount targeted at increasing staff in the Office of Air and Radiation;
- “Tackle Climate Change with the Urgency Science Demands” – \$1.8 billion for programs to address greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, including investments in research and an increase of \$100 million for air quality grants for States and Tribes, bringing the total for those grants to \$342.92 million;
- “Deliver Environmental Justice for Overburdened and Marginalized Communities” – \$936 million for a new environmental justice program, including \$100 million for air quality monitoring and an additional \$30 million for enforcement to continue the work undertaken with funding provided in the American Rescue Plan (ARP);
- “Invest in Critical Water Infrastructure and Create Jobs” – \$3.6 billion for water infrastructure for FY 2022;
- “Protect Communities from Hazardous Waste and Environmental Damage” – includes funding for Superfund and Brownfields remediation projects;

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<sup>1</sup> Letter from Shalanda D. Young, Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, to Sen. Patrick Leahy, Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations (Apr. 9, 2021) ([www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/FY2022-Discretionary-Request.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/FY2022-Discretionary-Request.pdf)).

- “Tackle Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Pollution” – includes \$75 million targeted to speed up the development of regulations for PFAS under Superfund and the Safe Drinking Water Act; and
- “Overhaul and Strengthen External Civil Rights Compliance Office” – requests additional funds for EPA’s External Civil Rights Compliance Office for the purpose of achieving equity in environmental protection.

Please see the appended tables for historical EPA budget data.

## **B. Drinking Water Infrastructure**

According to EPA’s 2018 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment, which is conducted every four years, \$472.6 billion is required to maintain and improve the nation’s drinking water and infrastructure over the next 20 years. The assessment highlighted needed investments in thousands of miles of pipe, as well as treatment plants, storage tanks, and other assets.<sup>2</sup>

Under the Trump Administration, the FY 2021 budget request decreased funding requests from FY 2020 enacted levels for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) by \$262.853 million.<sup>3</sup> Additionally, the FY 2021 budget decreased its request for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation program (WIFIA) to less than half of the FY 2020 enacted level.<sup>4</sup>

The FY 2022 discretionary budget request provides a total of \$3.6 billion for water infrastructure, a \$625 million (21 percent) increase from the Agency’s FY 2021 enacted appropriations.<sup>5</sup> This funding can be used for a variety of infrastructure projects, including improvements for community water systems, schools, and households, such as repairing septic systems.

This funding request represents a small portion of the water infrastructure request included in the American Jobs Plan, which calls for \$111 billion for water infrastructure over eight years.<sup>6</sup> H.R. 1848, the “LIFT America Act”, calls for \$51.6 billion for water infrastructure over five years, including authorizations for essential drinking water programs, PFAS treatment,

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<sup>2</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment, Sixth Report to Congress* (Mar. 2018) (EPA 816-K-17-002).

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *FY 2021 Budget in Brief* (Feb. 2020) (EPA-190-S20-002).

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *FY 2021 Budget in Brief* (Feb. 2020) (EPA-190-S20-002).

<sup>5</sup> See note 1.

<sup>6</sup> The White House, *FACT SHEET: The American Jobs Plan* ([www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/03/31/fact-sheet-the-american-jobs-plan/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/03/31/fact-sheet-the-american-jobs-plan/)).

and replacing lead service lines.<sup>7</sup> H.R. 1512, the “CLEAN Future Act”, calls for \$105.19 billion for water infrastructure over ten years, including authorizations for the Drinking Water SRF, the Drinking Water System Resilience Funding program, PFAS treatment, and lead service lines replacement.<sup>8</sup>

### C. Superfund and Brownfields Cleanups

In 1980, Congress established the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly referred to as “Superfund,” to address toxic and hazardous waste dump sites across the United States.<sup>9</sup> The National Priorities List (NPL) identifies “Superfund sites” that are sites of priority due to the releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants, and guides EPA in taking action. As of February 10, 2021, there are 1,327 sites on the NPL for cleanup, and 48 more sites that have been proposed to be added.<sup>10</sup> Of the 1,327 sites on the NPL, there are 1,142 sites with construction completions.

Originally, Superfund cleanups were funded through corporate and excise taxes focused on the petroleum and chemical industries. That tax expired in 1995, but multiple bills have been introduced this year to reinstate the tax.<sup>11</sup> The American Jobs Plan also calls for reinstatement of the tax and investment of \$5 billion in cleanups for Superfund and Brownfields sites.<sup>12</sup> The FY 2022 discretionary budget request includes \$882 million for Superfund cleanups.<sup>13</sup> This is an increase from the FY 2021 budget request, which included \$682.398 million for Superfund cleanup, a \$112.342 million decrease from the previous fiscal year’s enacted level.<sup>14</sup>

EPA’s Brownfields program provides communities with grants to clean up and reinvest in properties that face redevelopment complications due to the presence or potential presence of

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<sup>7</sup> H.R. 1848.

<sup>8</sup> H.R. 1512.

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *What is Superfund?* (updated Nov. 30, 2018) ([www.epa.gov/superfund/what-superfund](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/what-superfund)).

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Superfund: National Priorities List (NPL)* (updated Feb. 8, 2021) ([www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-national-priorities-list-npl](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-national-priorities-list-npl)).

<sup>11</sup> On April 20, 2021, Rep. Frank Pallone, Jr. introduced [H.R. 2703](#), the “Superfund Polluter Pays Act”; on April 20, 2021, Rep. Earl Blumenauer introduced [H.R. 2674](#), the “Superfund Reinvestment Act.”

<sup>12</sup> See note 6.

<sup>13</sup> See note 1.

<sup>14</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, FY 2021 Budget in Brief (Feb. 2020) (EPA-190-S20-002).

a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.<sup>15</sup> Cleaning up brownfields increases local tax bases, promotes job growth, removes developmental pressures from undeveloped land, and improves the environment.<sup>16</sup> As of February 5, 2021, it is estimated that there are more than 450,000 brownfields across the United States. The FY 2022 discretionary budget request includes additional funding for EPA’s Brownfields program, though the exact amount has yet to be announced.<sup>17</sup>

## II. WITNESS

The following witness has been invited to testify:

**The Honorable Michael S. Regan**  
Administrator  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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<sup>15</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Overview of EPA’s Brownfields Program* (updated Feb. 5, 2021) ([www.epa.gov/brownfields/overview-epas-brownfields-program](http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/overview-epas-brownfields-program)).

<sup>16</sup> *Id.*

<sup>17</sup> *See* note 1.

**Table I. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:  
Total Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2022**  
(in billions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

Fiscal Year	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$7.621	\$8.078
2004	\$7.631	\$8.366
2005	\$7.789	\$8.026 <sup>a</sup>
2006	\$7.521	\$7.712 <sup>a</sup>
2007	\$7.315	\$7.725
2008	\$7.199	\$7.461
2009	\$7.177	\$14.856 <sup>a</sup>
2010	\$10.486	\$10.290
2011	\$10.020	\$8.682
2012	\$8.973	\$8.449
2013	\$8.344	\$8.478 <sup>a</sup>
2014	\$8.153	\$8.200
2015	\$7.890	\$8.140
2016	\$8.592	\$8.140
2017	\$8.267	\$8.178 <sup>b</sup>
2018	\$5.655	\$8.888 <sup>a</sup>
2019	\$6.146	\$9.263 <sup>a</sup>
2020	\$6.222	\$9.368 <sup>a</sup>
2021	\$6.658	\$9.237 <sup>c</sup>
2022	\$11.200	n/a

**Sources:** Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2022 appropriations not enacted to date.

**Notes:**

- a. Includes emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year noted.
- b. Within the total for FY2017, Congress provided a discretionary appropriation of \$100.0 million for Drinking Water SRF capitalization grants in the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254, Division A) to support Flint, MI, in addressing lead in the public water system. These funds augmented the full-year funding enacted later in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31).
- c. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) authorized an additional \$100.0 million for EPA in mandatory spending for FY2021 to support various research, technical assistance, and planning activities related to COVID-19 pandemic relief. These funds augment the FY2021 enacted appropriations of \$9.237 billion for discretionary spending.

**Table 2. Hazardous Substance Superfund Account Totals (Prior to Transfers to other EPA Accounts): Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2022**

(in billions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

Fiscal Year	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$1.273	\$1.265
2004	\$1.390	\$1.258
2005	\$1.381	\$1.247
2006	\$1.279	\$1.242
2007	\$1.259	\$1.255
2008	\$1.245	\$1.254
2009	\$1.288	\$1.885 <sup>a</sup>
2010	\$1.309	\$1.309
2011	\$1.293	\$1.281
2012	\$1.236	\$1.214
2013	\$1.176	\$1.084 <sup>a</sup>
2014	\$1.180	\$1.089
2015	\$1.157	\$1.089
2016	\$1.154	\$1.089
2017	\$1.129	\$1.089
2018	\$0.762	\$1.161 <sup>a</sup>
2019	\$1.089	\$1.160
2020	\$1.045	\$1.186 <sup>a</sup>
2021	\$1.079	\$1.206
2022	n/a	n/a

**Sources:** Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2022 appropriations not enacted to date.

**Notes:**

- a. Includes emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year noted.

**Table 3. Superfund Remedial Actions:  
Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2022**  
(in millions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

Fiscal Year	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$493.6	\$575.0
2004	\$732.0	\$600.0
2005	\$725.5	\$597.1
2006	\$599.4	\$588.9
2007	\$581.6	\$573.8
2008	\$584.8	\$593.7
2009	\$586.1	\$1,205.0 <sup>a</sup>
2010	\$605.0	\$605.0
2011	\$605.4	\$605.4
2012	\$574.5	\$565.0
2013	\$531.8	\$506.7
2014	\$539.1	\$500.0
2015	\$543.4	\$501.0
2016	\$539.6	\$501.0
2017	\$521.0	\$508.5
2018	\$341.8	\$566.1
2019	\$508.5	\$571.7
2020	\$472.1	\$576.7
2021	\$482.3	\$589.0
2022	\$882.0	n/a

**Sources:** Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2022 appropriations not enacted to date.

**Notes:**

- a. Includes emergency supplemental appropriations for FY2009.

**Table 4. Superfund Emergency Response and Removal Actions:  
Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2022**

(in millions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

Fiscal Year	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$202.6	\$196.0
2004	\$199.8	\$198.0
2005	\$201.1	\$198.5
2006	\$198.0	\$193.6
2007	\$192.4	\$193.7
2008	\$191.9	\$189.7
2009	\$193.9	\$195.0
2010	\$202.8	\$202.8
2011	\$202.8	\$200.5
2012	\$194.9	\$189.6
2013	\$188.5	\$179.1
2014	\$187.8	\$177.8
2015	\$187.0	\$181.3
2016	\$190.7	\$181.3
2017	\$185.2	\$181.3
2018	\$147.2	\$189.9
2019	\$181.3	\$189.3
2020	\$168.4	\$189.3
2021	\$170.7	\$190.0
2022	n/a	n/a

**Sources:** Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2022 appropriations not enacted to date.



**Table 5. Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Program:  
Trust Fund Receipts and Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2022**  
(in millions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

Fiscal Year	Trust Fund Receipts			Appropriations	
	Taxes	Interest	Total	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$184.0	\$45.0	\$229.0	\$72.3	\$71.8
2004	\$189.0	\$55.0	\$244.0	\$72.5	\$75.6
2005	\$189.0	\$82.0	\$271.0	\$72.5	\$69.4
2006	\$197.0	\$99.0	\$296.0 <sup>a</sup>	\$73.0	\$87.0 <sup>b</sup>
2007	\$226.0	\$128.0	\$354.0	\$72.8	\$72.0
2008	\$171.0	\$123.0	\$294.0	\$72.5	\$105.8 <sup>c</sup>
2009	\$169.0	\$107.0	\$276.0	\$92.6	\$312.6 <sup>b</sup>
2010	\$169.0	\$134.0	\$303.0	\$113.1	\$113.1
2011	\$152.0	\$88.0	\$240.0	\$113.2	\$112.9
2012	\$170.0	\$158.0	\$328.0	\$112.5	\$104.1
2013	\$162.0	\$23.0 <sup>d</sup>	\$185.0	\$104.1	\$103.4 <sup>e</sup>
2014	\$173.0	\$39.0	\$212.0	\$99.2	\$94.6
2015	\$179.0	\$7.0	\$186.0	\$97.9	\$91.9
2016	\$202.0	\$1.0	\$203.0	\$95.3	\$91.9
2017	\$225.0	\$3.0	\$228.0	\$94.3	\$91.9
2018	\$223.0	\$9.0	\$232.0	\$47.4	\$98.9 <sup>e</sup>
2019	\$226.0	\$16.0	\$242.0	\$47.5	\$93.4 <sup>e</sup>
2020	est. \$214.0	est. \$16.0	est. \$230.0	\$47.8	\$91.9
2021	est. \$214.0	est. \$17.0	est. \$231.0	\$48.2	\$92.2
2022	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

**Sources:** Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2022 appropriations not enacted to date.

**Notes:**

- a. OMB presented \$311.0 million in total receipts, including \$15.0 million in supplemental appropriations from the general fund.
- b. Includes emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year noted.
- c. Beginning with the FY2008 enacted appropriations, the amount for that fiscal year and thereafter reflects more recent accounting of the House Appropriations Committee reflecting statutory authority in P.L. 109-58 to fund underground storage tank regulatory activities mainly with LUST Trust Fund monies in lieu of general revenues.
- d. The reduction in interest in FY2013 and subsequent fiscal years is attributed primarily to the smaller invested balance of the LUST Trust Fund after transfers to the Highway Trust Fund.
- e. Includes emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year noted.

**Table 6. Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program:  
Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2022**

(in millions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

Fiscal Year	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$850.0	\$844.5
2004	\$850.0	\$845.0
2005	\$850.0	\$843.2
2006	\$850.0	\$837.5
2007	\$841.5	\$837.5
2008	\$842.2	\$829.0
2009	\$842.2	\$2,829.0 <sup>a</sup>
2010	\$1,500.0	\$1,387.0
2011	\$1,287.0	\$963.1
2012	\$990.0	\$917.9
2013	\$850.0	\$956.3 <sup>a</sup>
2014	\$817.0	\$906.9
2015	\$757.0	\$906.9
2016	\$1,186.0	\$863.2
2017	\$1,020.5	\$963.2 <sup>b</sup>
2018	\$863.2	\$1,163.2
2019	\$863.2	\$1,460.1 <sup>a</sup>
2020	\$863.2	\$1,126.1
2021	\$863.2	\$1,126.1
2022	n/a	n/a

**Sources:** Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2022 appropriations not enacted to date.

**Notes:**

- a. Includes emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year noted.
- b. Within the total for FY2017, Congress provided a discretionary appropriation of \$100.0 million for Drinking Water SRF capitalization grants in the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254, Division A) to support Flint, MI, in addressing lead in the public water system. These funds augmented the full-year funding enacted later in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31).

**Table 7. State, Local, and Tribal Air Quality Management Categorical Grants:  
Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2022**

(in millions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) Account: Categorical Grants						
Fiscal Year	State and Local Air Quality Management Grants		Tribal Air Quality Management Grants		Total State, Local, and Tribal Air Quality Management Grants	
	Requested	Enacted	Requested	Enacted	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$221.54	\$223.54	\$11.04	\$11.00	\$232.58	\$234.50
2004	\$228.55	\$227.20	\$11.05	\$10.98	\$239.60	\$238.18
2005	\$228.55	\$223.20	\$11.05	\$10.74	\$239.60	\$233.94
2006	\$223.55	\$220.26	\$11.05	\$10.89	\$234.60	\$231.15
2007	\$185.18	\$199.76	\$10.94	\$10.89	\$196.12	\$210.65
2008	\$185.18	\$216.83	\$10.94	\$10.77	\$196.12	\$227.60
2009	\$185.58	\$224.08	\$13.30	\$13.30	\$198.88	\$237.38
2010	\$226.58	\$226.58	\$13.30	\$13.30	\$239.88	\$239.88
2011	\$309.08	\$236.11	\$13.57	\$13.27	\$322.65	\$249.38
2012	\$305.50	\$235.73	\$13.57	\$13.25	\$319.07	\$248.98
2013	\$301.50	\$223.44	\$13.57	\$12.56	\$315.07	\$236.00
2014	\$257.23	\$228.22	\$13.25	\$12.83	\$270.48	\$241.05
2015	\$243.23	\$228.22	\$12.83	\$12.83	\$256.06	\$241.05
2016	\$268.23	\$228.22	\$12.83	\$12.83	\$281.06	\$241.05
2017	\$268.23	\$228.22	\$12.83	\$12.83	\$281.06	\$241.05
2018	\$159.45	\$228.22	\$8.96	\$12.83	\$168.41	\$241.05
2019	\$151.96	\$228.22	\$8.96	\$12.83	\$160.92	\$241.05
2020	\$151.96	\$228.22	\$8.96	\$12.83	\$160.92	\$241.05
2021	\$151.96	\$229.50	\$8.96	\$13.42	\$160.92	\$242.92
2022	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

**Sources:** Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2022 appropriations not enacted to date. Totals may not add due to rounding.

**Table 8. Brownfields Program:  
Requested and Enacted Appropriations by Program Activity, FY2003-FY2022**  
(in millions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

Fiscal Year	State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) Account				Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) Account		Total Brownfields Appropriations	
	Section 104(k) Project Grants		Section 128 Categorical Grants		EPA Administrative Expenses			
	Requested	Enacted	Requested	Enacted	Requested	Enacted	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$120.5	\$89.9	\$50.0	\$49.7	\$29.5	\$27.0	\$200.0	\$166.6
2004	\$120.5	\$92.9	\$60.0	\$49.7	\$30.3	\$27.3	\$210.8	\$169.9
2005	\$120.5	\$89.3	\$60.0	\$49.6	\$28.0	\$24.3	\$208.5	\$163.2
2006	\$120.5	\$88.7	\$60.0	\$49.3	\$29.6	\$24.5	\$210.1	\$162.5
2007	\$89.1	\$88.7	\$49.5	\$49.3	\$24.6	\$25.0	\$163.3	\$163.0
2008	\$89.3	\$93.5	\$49.5	\$48.7	\$23.5	\$23.5	\$162.2	\$165.7
2009	\$93.6	\$197.0 <sup>a</sup>	\$49.5	\$49.5	\$22.7	\$23.0	\$165.8	\$269.5
2010	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$49.5	\$49.5	\$25.3	\$23.9	\$173.5	\$173.4
2011	\$138.3	\$99.8	\$49.5	\$49.4	\$27.4	\$23.7	\$215.2	\$172.9
2012	\$99.0	\$94.8	\$49.5	\$49.3	\$26.4	\$23.6	\$174.9	\$167.8
2013	\$93.3	\$89.9	\$47.6	\$46.7	\$25.7	\$21.6	\$166.5	\$158.2
2014	\$85.0	\$90.0	\$47.6	\$47.7	\$26.0	\$26.0	\$158.6	\$163.7
2015	\$85.0	\$80.0	\$47.7	\$47.7	\$28.3	\$25.6	\$161.0	\$153.3
2016	\$110.0	\$80.0	\$49.5	\$47.7	\$29.6	\$25.6	\$189.1	\$153.3
2017	\$90.0	\$80.0	\$49.5	\$47.7	\$25.9	\$25.6	\$165.4	\$153.3
2018	\$69.0	\$80.0	\$33.4	\$47.7	\$16.1	\$25.6	\$118.5	\$153.3
2019	\$62.0	\$87.0	\$31.8	\$47.7	\$16.1	\$25.6	\$109.9	\$160.3
2020	\$62.0	\$89.0	\$31.8	\$46.2	\$16.7	\$23.6	\$110.5	\$158.8
2021	\$80.0	\$91.0	\$31.8	\$46.2	\$17.8	\$24.0	\$129.6	\$161.2
2022	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

**Sources:** Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2022 appropriations not enacted to date. Totals may not add due to rounding.

**Notes:**

- a. Includes emergency supplemental appropriations for FY2009.